WHOLE NO. 10,480.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

Particulars of the Paroling of the Rebel Army at Greensboro.

Interviews with Johnston and Hardee.

Their Opinions on the Condition of the South. the Disposition of the People for Peace, Jeff. Davis' Innocence and President Johnson's Ability to Governe

Bardee Thinks the Rebel Aristocracy Will Have to Go to Work for a Living.

Joe Johnston Says the Rebels Have Had Enough of War.

### HIS MEN UNCONTROLLABLE.

They Steal His Horses, Dismount His Officers at the Point of the Bayonet and Ride Home.

cracy Gets the Upper Hand in the Rebel Army,

er Mary Benton, Captain J. W. Ludwig, from ern, N. C., May 5, and Hatterns Inlet May 6, ar rived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the septain for full files of the Raleigh papers.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch. GREENEBORO, N. C., May 2, 1865. ESPONDENCE WITH RESPL GENERALS. arters, then at D rham station, on the line of railway

of telegraph from that point to General Johnston's head-quarters, I sent the following despatch:— Headquarters, Cavalry Command, Durham's, April 30, 1865.

Johnston, &c.:———Will you permit me to visit your headquarmsbord THEO. C. WILSON, spondent New York Herald, with cavalry.

ro:—
General Johnston's headquarters, hav.
to do so. Can you facilitate me is
pro to-day? THEO. C. WILSON,
ont New York Headle, with cavairy.

HARDER'S ARRIVAL At about four P. M. the special train arrived. On it were Lieutenant General Hardee, Brigadier General Robert Anderson and several field and staff officers, instuding Wade Hampton's son. All of these officers go off the train at Durham's, and made a brief visit to the seadquarters of General Kilpatrick. The party seemed entertained and, no doubt, gratified at the attention shown them. Returning to the train, the party proceeded to Raleigh and remained there all night, General Hardee in the interim having an interview with General Schooleld.

This morning General Hardee's party left Raleigh at two o'clock and reached Durham's at half-past seven. after which they continued on to Greensboro. I accom-panied the party from Durham's. General Hardee revod me in a very cordial, generous, unreserved manper. Him and I talked freely on all subjects of interest the present time. In speaking of the war he made this remarkable assertion:—"Sir, I ac-cept this war as the providence of God. He intended that the slave should be free, and now he is free. Slavery was never a paying institution. I have often told my friends so. For instance, my wife owned about for work, yet she had to feed these forty, in order to get the work of the other sixty. The negro will be the North feed and clothe half-a-dozen little children, in order to get the work of a man and woman? Sir, our people can pay the working negroes a fair compensation for their services, and let them take care of their own families, and then have as much left at the end of the

"General, do you think we will soon have real peace?" "I do. I think the people of the South are anxious for it. They wanted it two years age. I then saw that our cause could not succeed."

"Will we not have guerilla warfare?"

"So help me God, sir, if we do I am willing and ready

'Is the same sentiment entertained by the other gene ral officers who have been in the Confederate service?"
"It is. I have not the slightest doubt but they will use every means they can command to bring quietness and security again in the land. They will in no wise support those who do not obey the laws." How will it be in South Carolina ?"

"South Carolina is the worst whipped State in the

"Hut will not her leading spirits centrol the masses?" "They, too, are crushed. She has no leading spirits now. Let me impress it upon you that the people of the South want to live in peace with the people of the North, and you will find they will do it. They will do it cheerfully, provided your government does not resort to harsh measures. If it does resort to such measures, I cannot answer for the consequences. We staked our all on the success of o r arms, and they failed us, and now we are willing to return to and live under the laws of the United States as we find them, although they may not be as we would desire to lave them."
"Your officers have no money. What are they going

"Your officers have no money. What are they going to do?"

"They must go to work. The prospect before them is most gloomy indeed. It will be very hard on old men like me. I cainot now commence a profession."

"To you think deff. Davis was pleased at the assassination of Fresident Lincoin?"

"I do not think he was. The people of the South do not the Andy Johnson. How can they, compared to Mr. Lincoin? Lincoin had been in office four years, and knew who he could trust. He had also learned to govern. He had made a name. He could have done many things for the fouth that Johnson cannot. I do not believe that Lincoin was a party man—that is, that he was particularly so, Johnson is a party man. He is sew, and the feer is he will be radical. I hove he will

At this juncture a special train, with United States troops and Generals Schofield, Cox and Kilpatrick of board, arrived close behind ours, at a station where the engine was stopped for wood and water. The second train had left Raicigh at seven A. M., and was also bound for Greensbore. General Hardee and two other rebel officers repaired to the car in which the Union generals were sitting, whoreopon introductions took place and agreeable conversation ensued.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JOE JOHNSTON.

During a brief period, when the General was disengaged, I had a private conversation with him on subjects pertaining to the war and the surrender of his army. I read to him the following:—

After which I inquired, "General, do you think that ir. Davis had anything to do with the assassination?". "I do not," he replied. "When I told President Davis that President Lincoln had been assassinated he was very much grieved indeed. I do not—in fact, am sure that President Davis did not in any way countenance after the control of the countenance of the counterpart of the countenance of

they were overpowered, that he would like to have them remain with him and the paroled, but if any of them wanted to go home they could do so. The consequence was that fully two-thirds of his command did go home, scattering throughout the country, some carrying their arms with them and some not. It is the same of many other rebel commanders, 'General Johnston says there was no absolute immediate necessity for the sarronder; that he could have got away from General Sherman. He said:—"But I saw that we must come up somewhere. We would certainly have hide to stop at the Mississippi, so I-negotiated as I did with General Sherman, believing it criminal to prolong a hopeless war another day. The fate of the confederacy was decided in Virginia. When Lee surrendered there was an end to it. Had I marched my army away, as I could have done, it was only dragging Sherman after me. He would have foraged on the country, and I would have been devastated, and we would have had to come to some terms at last."

Judging from General Johnston's conversation, and from what I have heard from those who were present at the conference, he would have surrendered his army at once on the terms granted to Lee.

CENTRAL JOHNSTON'S INADQUARTERS

are located in a pleasant grove, on a high hill, at a distance of about two miles west-of Greensboro. The moments of his staff still remain with him. The whole are in tents.

Before leaving the General I asked him if he thought.

are located in a pleasant grove, on a high hill, at a distance of about two miles wested Greensbore. The members of his staff still remain with him. The whole are in tents.

Before leaving the General I asked him if he thought I could go from place to place within the limits of his command with any degree of safety. He replied that he shought not; but before leaving him, by request, gave the following pass:—

NEAR GREENSBORD, May 2, 1863.

Pass Mr. T. C. Wilson within the limits of this command.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General C. S. A.

After reading the pass I requested to be informed if he thought it would afford me protection for my horse.

He replied, "I think not. We have to watch our own horses here every night to prevent them from being stolen by our own men. Just now there is not much respect, for the right of property in horses."

A report reached here yesterday that Augusta had been sacked by the rebels, and that it was feared Charlotte would share the same fate.

There are contradictory reports as to the whereabouts of General Wheeler. Yesterday General Johnston heard that General Wheeler had gone to join Jeff. Davis, but not accompanied by any of his command.

General Hood is said to have gone to get married.

The principal hotel in Charlotte is open. The proprietor receives nothing but gold.

Our officers are lending money to the rebel officers to get home. General Klipatrick loaned two hundred dollars to an old classmate who was with him at West Point.

The rebel officers are in a bad way for money, and are using every means in their power to get greenbacks. State maney is of little account. Five dollars was paid this merning at one of the hotels here, is North Carolina money, for a breakfast.

Trains are running from here to Salisbury and Charlotte, and also to Danville.

There is no report here that Jeff Davis has crossed the Mississippi. Ounlis way southward Davis made a speech, telling the people that he intended to go to Texas, to there gather an army around him and fight on until Southern independe

RAILBION, N. C., May 2, 1865.

In rather a plain Grame building in this city the present President of the United States was born. The house was shown to me by the owner, a venerable old lady named Stowart. In an exstacy of delight she told me and enthusiasm of a young bride, she rushed in an

kissed and hugged the baby. "Little I thought," she exclaimed, "that I was caressing the future President of the United States."
"You, then, knew his father and mother?"
"Yee, sir, I knew them well; they were in our employ for several years."
"How did they serve you?"
"How did they serve you?"
"How were plain, hard-working, honest felks, that attended to their business and nothing more.
When leaving, the old lady said, "How I would like to see him, dear me; only it is so far; but then he would not know me. Well, any way, I should like to see; I think he would grant me one little request. I have a graudson in prison in the North, perhaps he'd lot him home to gladden my old heart—would you mention it to him, sir?"

He may read this and gladden the old lady by an act of elemency.

chemoney.

Such is the humble origin of the ruler of over thirty millions of human beings, inhabiting a continent destined soon to become the greatest empire of the world. It requires a republic to ripen great parts and product such noble fruit.

Generals Howard and Slocum commanded the two olumns which broke camp around Raleigh on the, 29th

themselves no one knows where. It is generally supposed that they are with the dethroned despot, Jeff. Davis.

JOHNSTON UNABER TO CONTROL HIS MEN.

There is no blame attached to General Johnston on account of the descrition of his troops. He had sent word to General Schofield a few davs previous that his men were breaking up in bodies, and that he was poweriess to prevent them, as they had lost all regard for order or discipline. They even stole most of the headquarters horses, leaving the General and staff to shift for themselves. They have even dismounted several of their officers, with the polite intimation that "the d—d sons of b—s rode long enough, it was their turn now, and to get off quick or they would let the light through them." The outraged, despised scions of nobility would of course submit to such killing arguments.

This preves that the rebel army was not actuated by a spirit of patriotism, but coerced by military despotism.

The poor privates are trying to work their way home, lame, maked and hungry, despised and loathed by the chivalry. For whose dynasty they fought. I have seen ladies, who would treat you to two mortal hours bitter invective against the Yanks, refuse to feed poor, dehded, foot sore, rebel soldiers, while Union soldiers freely shared their hard tack and coffee with them, or Union officers hand them their lunches from their saddle bags.

There is a bitter feeling growing in the South among the democracy against the aristocracy.

I remarked that there was nothing like the same order and neatness in the rebel camps that mark the federals. No nicely laid out streets. No shaded pavilions for headquarters, but it looked like a bivouc, or if there was a heavy shower of dirty tents, and there tiley stood, higgledy piggledy, big and little, as they fell. About eleven o'clock nextsmorning we left Greensboro. Gen. Johnston called to bid General Schofield good bye, and remained a long time in conversation in the carriage with him. The people greeted us as we stopped at the different station

- 1	area of anom
П	Admiral P. Semmes, Naval brigade
а	Gen. P. T. G. Beauregard, staff officers 54
а	Major Smith, Quartermaster commissary
	Flag Officer Forrest, Naval brigade
-	Captain Taylor, detachment Lee's army 96
	Lieut. Duvail, Signal corps
а	James Sloan, Major and Chief C. S. 97
	Gen. Brettler, staff cavalry 9
8	Gen. Logan, staff cavalry 6
	Capt. E. M. Holloway, commanding escort 76
н	J. F. Caldwell, Telegraph corps
	Capt. W. Quirk, Provost guard
	Capt. West, Camp of Instruction
	Capt. Brickner
	Cape Brickser
ш	Isaiah Yorkeman 1
a	Major Shannon 85
3	Dr. Hines, Post Hospital
a	J. Hammon
۹	Captain Herris, artilleriste
4	Colonel Park, Invalid corps 7
3	Surgeon E. W. Jolus
ч	Captain A. Cammack, Acting Quarternmeter 5
a	Captain H. P. Abell
я	Captain J. P. Yates 97
3	Captain A. A. Mosly, Palmer's bettalion 41
3	Major Johnson, officers Engineer corps 28
æ	Lieutenant McGuire, Mounted infantry 36
	Lieut. Colonel Sharr, field and staff, artiflery } 67
	Major Morris, brigade
a	Brigadier General Berbert 3
	Captain Southerland, artillery 87
-	Captain Badham 68
3	Major Mayo
	Captain Kelly, artillery, Colonel Stor
x	Captain Kelly, artillery, Colonel Stor
1	J. V. Darden, artillery Colonel Stor. 18
g	Major Pregnesert, Commissary department 44
	Major H. B. McClellan, cavalry headquarters 61
1	Captain Wm. Wallace, post commender
	Colonel E. J. Harvie, army headquarters
	Eurgeon John Closter
•	Lieut. Colonel Gougates, Hardee's chief of artillery 8
	Colonel Coffer, Assistant and the Provost Marshal 245
	Daniel Moreon
	Daniel Morean. 37 Lieutenant Colonel Clew, horse artillery. 26
	Light cant M. I. Standard artiflery
	Lieut nant M. L. Stevenson
	Liegtenant H. Hometer
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Governor Vance Redivives.

E PROCLAIMS PEACE AND GIVES GOOD ADVICE TO THE PROPER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Progress, May 3.]

The late Governor continues to preclamate and sends reting to his loving subjects from Greensboro—the lost extraordiacy paper of modern times. The paper force as must be genuine, for it bears not only the name the fugitive Governor, but has appended the official grature of his private secretary—the patriot who have no solicitous in the recent past to have the Stradard of Progress suspended and their editors hung. This ignit creature—the private sequency a ordered—has ren secaled around among private families and in the coind circle around the family hearthstone, when comon decency should have forbidden the introduction of resonalities or invective, abused and villified the editor

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GREENBRORD, April 28, 1865.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA—A PRO

#### NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Cairo and Nashville, after a suspension of nearly a year

on account of guerilla operations. The Plot to Burn Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1865.
Forney's Press has obtained important information regarding the recent plot to burn Philadelphia. It discloses the fact that on the Wednesday night previous to the night when the city was to be burned, a large barn, located within fifty yards of the State Magazine, situated flames were fortunately extinguished. The magazine contains nearly one hundred tons of powder, part bea law for its removal from the magazine, but the new building has not been erected, and the magazine remains within two miles of the city without a guard to protect it.

Subscriptions to the National Loan. PHILADRIPHIA, May 8, 1865.

Jay Coolee reports that the subscriptions received to-day amounted to \$6,183,200, including \$300,000 from the day amounted to \$6,183,200, including \$300,000 from the First National Bank of Cincinnati, \$190,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago, \$1,000,000 from the Fourth National Bank of New York, \$500,000 from the National Bank of Commerce of New New York, \$222,000 from the Second National Bank of Providence, \$275,000 from the First National Bank of Baltimore, \$150,000 from the Merchants' Bank of Boston, and \$50,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond, Va. The number

In the subscriptions last week, amounting to over \$40,000,000, not one dollar of contractors's subscriptions, and not one dollar of their vouchers, were included. The daily reports were of cash subscriptions, and cash only, relations of the Union, an old Petersburg mercantile firm, composed of four members, three of whom are paroled prisoners of Lee's army, have applied to Jay Cooke for information about, starting National banks, it being their purpose to cetablish one in Petersburg, with

Mr. George W. Morton, United States Commissioner and Deputy Clerk and Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern district of New York for the last Court for the Southern district of New York for the last thirty-five years, died at an advanced age, at his residence in Hoboken, on Sunday last. Mr. Morton was very much admired for his gentlemanly bearing and his efficiency as a public officers; but, failing in health, he has not attended much recently to the duties of the office. Mr. Morton was elected Mayor of Hoboken for two terms. It is but a few weeks since that Mr. Joseph Bridgham, formerly United States Commissioner and Deputy Clerk of the same Court, was followed to the grave by his friends and former associates. Mr. Morton's functal will take place this day (Tuesday), from his late residence in Hoboken.

House, yesterday received, through Adams' Express Company, from Richmond, the sign that was on the hated Libby Prison, and placed it in the possession and care of Colonel F. E. Howe, at the New England Rooms, 194 Broadway, where it can be seen.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCHERK COURT—CREUT.—Part 1.—Calendar unchanged. Part 2.—Nos. 1753, 1844, 169, 1334, 1408, 1040, 864, 1073, 1176, 664, 1546, 1108, 812, 1500, 1320, 042, 932, 1000, 1490, 1439.

COUMOS PLEAS COURT—TRIAL TRUE.—Part 1.—Nos. 521, 840, 967, 972, 638, 827, 943, 209, 787, 961, 576, 220, 813, 942, 960. Part 2.—Nos. 628, 205, 687, 8, 946, 459, 805, 689, 410, 776, 915, 118 1338, 934, 935.

Arrivals and Departures.

# COMING HOME.

### SLOCUM'S ARMY NEAR RICHMOND.

Interesting Details of the March from Raleigh to Richmond.

Rivalry in Quick Marching Between the Western and Eastern Troops.

General Slocum Left in the Rear by His Men,

Mr. J. E. P. Doyle's Despatch.
RICHMOND, VA., May 6, 1865.
On the 20th uit, Morgan, Baird and Wolcott moved to
Morristown depot, fifteen miles from Raleigh, on the
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, where the corps was concentrated, supplies laid in, and all other details made for

At 12:50 P. M. on the 80th, Wolcott's division, with Hambright's brigade in advance, broke camp, and moving and them. We encamped at the Neuse river.

one, beautifully situated; but the buildings present a didred negroes, who displayed much joy at seeing us. One doffing his bat exclaimed, "O good God! it's no wonder de rotten confederacy is done clean gone. I nebber seed

Walcott, still far in the advance, moved promptly at daylight on the 1st. We had splendid roads, and Buell's five in the evening he reached Oxford, the county seat of

pular aid-de-camp to General Davis, Captain Squires, who, with two or three staff officers and some who gave them a most cordial reception. The entrance abitants, who pressed their services upon officers and men alike.

luxuriating in fine clothes and the smiles of beautiful and high born daughters of Virginia's chivalry.

THE STARS AFFEAR.

URS after the acorn corps had left Oxford the

yond the camp of the morning at THE ROADORE RIVER,
To which point the pontoon train had been sent forward.
Arriving at the river, Davis found that he had not sufficient pontoon boats. Determined to keep ahead, if possible, he would not wait for the Twantieth copys pontoons, but brought flats down from Clarkesville, and with them finished his pontoons by twelve of clock on the 3d.
The Roanoke is a broad, sluggish stream, very easily pontooned, and consequently the flats served a valuable purpose.

The Roancke is a broad sluggish stream, very easily pontooned, and consequently the flats served a valuable purpose.

GENERAL SLOCKE ASTONISHEO.

A good story is told, which is preity well authenticated, at the expense of General Slocum. He left Raleigh, with Mower's column (Twentieth corps), on a road to the right of that upon which Davis was moving. Leaving Mower near Oxford on the 2d, he announced that he would go on and make Oxford Court House his headquarters that night, and wait for Davis' column to arrive up. In due time the General arrived, and when about to establish his headquarters, learned that Davis had encamped there the night before, and had left early in the morning, on to Redmond. Just as Waltot's division was crossing the Roanoke, General Slocum came up to the front and took the advance for some miles. The General lauched heartly at the friendly competition between his two corps for the honor of being first in Richmond.

On Tuesday I went e is on the flank, three miles from Townewille, to examine the country and converse with people upon their condition and prospects. I found the Roanoke river bordered by wealthy planters, who have seen little of war. They have lost more of their negroes, their farms are undisturbed by the touch of the vandal, everything about them wears the appearance of peace and plenty. I stopped for a coup'e of hours with a widow lady named Bullock, who is reported to be worth \$3,000,000 in her own right. She owne one of the flaest plantations in the State, upon which there is a superb residence, worthy of a prime. I learn that this lady's husband was shot through the head a year or so ago, a few miles from his plantation, and his pockets rified of their contents. The widow and a little niece of hers are now the sole occupants of the homested. Tobacco is the principal staple produced on the plantation, but considerable cerrals are raised. In a beautiful garden adjacent to the residence I saw a lemon tree with some fine specimens of fruit upon it.

On Wednesday, at twelve o

boro, having made sixteen miles in six hours, including haits.

On to RICHMOND.

The column of General Jeff, C. Davis was now about one hundred miles from Richmond by the nearest route, and the country free of rebel enemies, unlessed except small squals of guerillas that might be operating in the interior. Tired of the monotony of marching, when marches were barren of incident, I was willing to take a little risk for the honor of being the avent courser of Sherman's army in Richmond. Accordingly, on the morning of the 4th, Captain Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Captain Sherlock, of General IBobart's staff, and myself, with three orderies, hade adies to the column at Greensboro, and giving our horses the spar were soon tearing down the road to Lanenberg Court House. We rode rapidly, at the rate of eight miles an hour, and when ten miles out got hhead of the cattle drivers, who had started before the column. At Mrs. Boswell's, seven miles from Lunenberg, we halted a moment for a drink of water, and met a cordial reception from the family, who had never before seen a Yankee, and were especially a raid of Sherman's men. After quieting the fears of the family, and assuring them that Sherman's men would not injure them, but, on the contrary, protect them from injury, we mounted our horses and rode off. Seven miles' ride found us approaching

contrary, the court was a process and rode off. Seven miles' ride found as approaching

LENESCURG COURT HOUSE,

into thick we rode on a walk, lest we should disturb the nerves of midden ladies and the children who came to the windows to behold the Yanks. At the steps of the Court House we met a number, of rebel soldiers and citizens, who we first took for enemies, and cautiously approached with our hands on our sudearms, but, as they made no hostile demonstrations, we advanced boldly and conversed with them. They gave us a cool reception, and had p tiful tales to tell of outrages committed by Sheridan's cavalry, when they knew as well as we did that the thieses were Wheeler's men, who robbed and plondered in our unform.

MAR BOLLARS FOR DINKER.

Leaving the Court Houses at twelve, we turned down the road to Nottowny Court House, forded several rivery, and halted near Nottowny Fallin, at a platter's named Hase, for the purpose of feeding our honery aminais. There were no hotels in the country, and Bass, who had an eye to business, invited Captains Willard, Sherlock and mysoif to dinner. We accepted his hospitable invitation, and on leaving were asked for three doilars each as payment for dinner. We paid the amount

paid and sent to their states.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PROFIE.

I have had frequent opportunities of conversing with the people of North Carolina and Virginia. The almost universal answer when excel if they are satisfied with the effort to break up the Union is, "Yes, we regret that we were unsuccessful, but now that the effort has failed we are willing to trost to the magnanimity of your government in their treatment of a subjugated and brokenspirited people. Secession has failed; now give us peace and the batterns you can. We will not complain." I hazard nothing in saying that this is the prevailing sentiment of all classes in North Carolina and Virginia.

Case to be Tried in New York.

endant claimed that the alleged seizure of the

ager upon the naval supply steamer Ma in Charleston during the past years of rebellion, and suffered much from his continued and manly avowal of his principles. He is sure to meet a warm reception in

The Lincoln Monument.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF DOLLAR SUBSCRIPERS TO THE LIST AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

Isaac Wood, M. D. James J. Seaman, James J. Seaman, Geo. Weightman, Jr. J. L. Le Galler. Wm. J. Sh. rman. Edward Waser. John Ayres. Robert Miller, Joroph Redell. John Thempson.

BROADWAY THEATER .- THE LEST APPRARANCE OF MR. gogement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean at the Broadway theatre was brilliantly brought to a close last evening The theatre was crowded with one of the most select, fashrorable and critical audiences we have ever witnessed in this city. Parquette, dress circle, galleries and private bies and passage ways were completely choked up with stools and chairs. In fact, had the building accommodations for twice the number present, it would not have sufficed to contain all who desired to see these two distinguished artists last evening. Hundreds were turn d away from the doors for want of even standing room. The plays performed were Henry VIII. and the Jealous with more spirit than on any other evening of their en gagagement, and elicited the most enthus astic applause. calling the two artists before the curtain, and in reply to loud calls Mr. Kean delivered the fellowing speech :-

loud calls Mr. Kean delivered the fellowing speech:

Laddes and Gentlemen—This evening concludes our brief engagement; and, judgen; by the success, I am encouraged to believe that, had circumstances primited, we might have continued some time longer. Such a proof of your good opinion is especially gratifying to Mrs. Kean and myself; for, after an absence of eight envers, with a new generation of playgeers, we approached New York with some apprehension that we might have passed from your immory. That clend, however, has happily been empelted by your kind and cordail reception. I cannot somiciently express the phasure we derive from this reunion, conveying as it does the agreeable impression that the public voice of to-day is the coho of the past. We are now about to make a three monthatour through the country, after which we have arranged to return here. On Monday, 28th of August west, we propose, with your permission, commencing our second engagement in this city; and, until that date, ladies and gentlemen, we respectfully and gratefully take our leave.

To night the celebrated Owens will resume his performances at this theatre, playing his famous parts of Solon Shingle and the Live Indian. Solon Shingle and the Live Indian.

Winter Ganden.—Mr. M. Placide appeared last night as Michael Perrin, in the domestic drama of Secret 8 roice, and as Haversack in the Old Guard. Both these charac-ters are of that peculiar genre in the expention of which Mr. Placide stands alone in the number of American actors. They are parts that are always associated with the veteran's name, and that may almost be regarded as his personal property.

In the drama of Secret Service there is a plot to murder

In the drama of Secret Service there is a plot to murder Napoleon Bounparte, and the police ars at fault and umable to find the plotters. The old cure Perria, without his own knowledge, discloses the facts of the plot to the police, and the head compirator is arrested. Perrin, closeted with him, appeals to his better nature and moves him to relinquish the attempt. Many points in this part of the play were taken up q lite enthusiastically by the audience in virtue of their very obvious application to recent events. The main's ones of the play, and especially the scene in which the old cure makes his appeal to ally the scene in which the old circ makes his appeal to the would be assessed, were given by Mr. Placide with the most exquisive freshness and simplicity. The character of Michel Perrin is admirably drawn, and the perso-

nation was period.

The spirit of the old soldler in the afterpiece quite stirred the enth-saam of the audienes. The prosent opportunity to see this old favorite of the New York, public should not be lost by his many admirers.